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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/653,666	09/02/2003	Koichi Takahashi	JP920020097US1	4625

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EXAMINER	
SMARTH, GERALD A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2446	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/11/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

RSWIPLAW@us.ibm.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/653,666	TAKAHASHI, KOICHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	GERALD SMARTH	2446	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *9-17 and 21-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *9-17 and 21-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 September 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Application No. 10/65366 has a total of 12 claims pending in the application; there are 3 independent claims and 8 dependent claims, all of which are ready for examination by the examiner.

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 04/15/09 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 9, 11-13 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomichi(6938171) , Vogut (US2001/0037292) in view of Eckert (2003/0037102),

Regarding Claim 9, Isomichi teaches is drawn to computer equipment relaying transmission of an HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server; comprising: HTTP request transfer means for relaying the HTTP response with a cookie sent from a browser of the terminal to transfer the HTTP request with said cookie to the server as a destination of the HTTP request ***(Isomichi's system relays requests and responses between a terminal and a server, including set-cookie information);*** and HTTP response transfer means for receiving the HTTP response returned from the server in response to the HTTP request, deleting a domain described in a Set-Cookie header, embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response was received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header, rearranging components of said domain into an inverse order, embedding said rearranged components into a path described in said Set-Cookie header, and transferring the HTTP response with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal ***(Isomichi's system removes the domain field, rearranges it, and places it in the path field of the set-cookie header before sending the response back to the terminal, as can be seen in Figure 10***). Isomichi does not teach wherein by a punctuation character, and wherein rearranging the plurality of components of said domain in the inverse order includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain.

Isomichi and Vogut are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor network security.

Vogut teaches teach wherein by a punctuation character, and wherein rearranging the plurality of components of said domain in the inverse order includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain. **(Vogut discloses *for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again,***

replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/". The domain specifier for the cookie can then be removed. Since the path specifier for the cookie now contains the original domain information, the original path information is prepended to the cookie value and terminated with a " " separator. For example, if the cookie value is "data" and the path is "/images", the new cookie value would be "/images data". ; Page 4 Paragraph 48)

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a cookie with a path specifier which is a domain specifier reversed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a domain specifier reversed and replaced in the cookie because it allows for cookies to be returned to and accepted by the client's browser. This allows for different components of the proxy server to be located at different physical locations. The advantage is that special software Is not required to be installed on either the client (user) or merchant end of a transaction. As such, spenders and funders are not required to install any software on their personal computers in addition to a typical browser,. Also, the online merchants are not required to install any special server software or modify their web pages in order to accommodate the surrogate transactions; page 2 paragraph 21. , .

Eckert teaches embedding a remote port on which the HTTP response was received into the path described in said Set-Cookie header.**(Eckert teaches alternatively, where the information is available on the first client system 41 it may comprise additional destination information, such as the host name and port number of the destination intranet web server, or channel information. Such information may be stored in a cookie 56 on the first client system 41, or may be retrieved from the address information store 51; Page 5 paragraph 77 lines 5-12)**

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a message broker of Eckert . One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a real time web

utilization while having security measures active(as firewalls). Eckert discloses wuch applications are however not particularly suitable for real-time communication across the Internet. Further, where a computer system accesses the Internet through a firewall of conventional type, it is often the case that the firewall is permitted to allow only a very limited set of message types to pass between the computer system and the Internet, further limiting the potential use of the Internet for real time communications; Paragraph 2 lines 7-14)

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Vogut, Isomich, Eckert to arrive to the limitations in claim 9.

Regarding claim 11, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to claim 9, as described above. Isomichi further teaches adds, "wherein said HTTP response transfer means adds a predetermined fixed-character string to said Set-Cookie header according to the HTTP response, and transfers the HTTP response with said Set-Cookie header to the terminal.***"(In Isomichi's system, the gateway adds the Designation ID to the set-cookie header and transfers the response to the terminal, as seen in Figure 10.)***

Regarding claim 12, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim 9, wherein said HTTP response transfer means compiles the plurality of components necessary for identifying said domain when rearranging the plurality of components in inverse order, and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. ***(Isomichi's system compiles different data when reconstructing the set-cookie header, including a Designation ID and the Gateway Server Name, arranges said data in an order that will be understood by the terminal, and send the response to the terminal, as in Figure 10.)***

Regarding claim 13, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer equipment according to Claim 9, wherein said HTTP response transfer means replaces a domain parameter of the server in said Set-Cookie header by another server name, and transfers the HTTP response to the terminal. **(Isomichi's discloses system replaces the domain with a Designation ID, which is used by the Gateway Server to refer to a position in a lookup table that is stored on said server (as seen in figures 4 and 10) before sending the response to the terminal. There are multiple URLs domain names from figure 4.)**

5. Claim 14-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomichi(6938171) in view of Vogut (US2001/0037292) ,

Regarding claim 14, Isomichi teaches a data processing method for relaying data exchanged between first computer equipment and second computer equipment, comprising : receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second computer equipment**(Figure 9, S61);** determining whether said response includes a Set-Cookie header**(Figure 9, S62);,** wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, and wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character; rewriting said Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a cookie set on the second computer equipment based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format recognizable by the second computer equipment**(Figure 9, S65)**; wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; and sending the second computer equipment said response with said Set-Cookie header. **(Isomichi's system sends the response on to the user after the reverse conversion process [column 10, lines 42-46]).**

Vogut teacheswherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; and sending the second computer equipment_said response with said Set-Cookie header

(Vogut discloses further added limitations by disclosing for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/". The domain specifier for the cookie can then be removed. Since the path specifier for the cookie now contains the original domain information, the original path information is prepended to the cookie value and terminated with a " " separator. For example, if the cookie value is "data" and the path is "/images", the new cookie value would be "/images data". ; Page 4 Paragraph 48)

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a cookie with a path specifier which is a domain specifier reversed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a domain specifier reversed and replaced in the cookie because it allows for cookies to be returned to and accepted by the client's browser. This allows for different components of the proxy server to be located at different physical locations. The advantage is that special software Is not required to be installed on either the client (user) or merchant end of a transaction. As such, spenders and funders are not required to install any software on their personal computers in addition to a typical browser,. Also, the online merchants are not required to install any special server software or modify their web pages in order to accommodate the surrogate transactions; page 2 paragraph 21.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Vogut and Isomichi for HTTP response and reverse domain specifier to be combined to obtain claim 14.

Regarding claim 15, Isomichi teaches a program product in a recordable type medium ***(Isomichichi claim 9 line 1)*** for controlling computer equipment relaying data

exchanged between first computer equipment and second computer equipment to perform predetermined data processing, comprising: first processing means for receiving a response sent from the first computer equipment to the second computer equipment***(Figure 9, S61);*** second processing means for rewriting a Set-Cookie header when said response includes said Set-Cookie header so that a cookie set on the second computer equipment ***(Figure 9, S65);*** based on said Set-Cookie header will have a format recognizable by the second computer equipment, wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character, and wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; and third processing means for sending the second computer equipment said response with said Set-Cookie header. ***(Isomichi's system sends the response on to the user after the reverse conversion process [column 10, lines 42-46]).***

Isomichi does not specifically teach the added limitations.

Vogut teaches wherein said Set-Cookie header includes a domain having a plurality of components, wherein the plurality of components are separated by a punctuation character, and wherein rewriting said Set-Cookie header includes exchanging positions of a first and last component of the plurality of components of said domain; ***(Vogut discloses further added limitations by disclosing for example, if the domain specifier for a cookie is ".netzero.net", the equivalent path specifier would be the reversed version (again, replacing periods with slashes) which would be "/ten/orezten/". The domain specifier for the cookie can then be removed. Since the path specifier for the cookie now contains the original domain information, the original path information is prepended to the cookie value and terminated with a " " separator. For example, if the cookie value is "data" and the path is "/images", the new cookie value would be "/images data". ; Page 4 Paragraph 48)***

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a

terminal and a server to include a cookie with a path specifier which is a domain specifier reversed. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have a domain specifier reversed and replaced in the cookie because it allows for cookies to be returned to and accepted by the client's browser. This allows for different components of the proxy server to be located at different physical locations. The advantage is that special software Is not required to be installed on either the client (user) or merchant end of a transaction. As such, spenders and funders are not required to install any software on their personal computers in addition to a typical browser,. Also, the online merchants are not required to install any special server software or modify their web pages in order to accommodate the surrogate transactions; page 2 paragraph 21.

Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Vogut and Isomichi for HTTP response and reverse domain specifier to be combined to obtain claim 15.

Regarding 16, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described above. Isomichi further teaches wherein during processing in said second processing means for rewriting said Set-Cookie header, a sequence of [[a]] said domain included in said Set-Cookie header of said response is altered into an inverse order, and a delimiter of said domain is replaced by a predetermined character to generate a path including said domain rearranged into said inverse order. ***(Figure 10 of Isomichi's disclosure, which describes the reverse conversion process, the domain field in the set-cookie header is changed, placed into the path field, and then removed completely. The delimiter"." is also replaced by "/".)***

Regarding claim 17, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the program product according to Claim 15, as described above. Isomichi teaches further comprising means for controlling the first and second computer equipment to rewrite said domain and [[said]] a first path of a link and location included in said response in conformity with [[said]] a second path (Fig 4) included in said Set-Cookie header. ***(Isomichi teaches as***

can be seen in Figure 10 of Isomichi's disclosure, as part of the reverse conversion process, the domain and path of the link in the body of the HTML document are changed in accordance with the change to the domain and path in the set-cookie header. Fig 4 shows multiple paths/destinations.)

6. Claim 10, 21, 22, 23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Isomichi(6938171) , Vogut (US2001/0037292) , Eckert (2003/0037102) in view of Cartmell(7337910),

Regarding claim 10, Isomichi, Vogut in view of Eckert taught the computer according to claim 9, wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of said domain by a second punctuation character.

Cartmell teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation character, and the remote port is separated from the plurality of components of said domain by a second punctuation character.

(Cartmell further discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a HTTP request and return of an HTTP response between a terminal and a server to include a message broker of Eckert Methods for responding to request for unregistered domain name to indicate a predefined type of service of Cartmell. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to request unique addresses while taking the guess work out of identifying a website. Therefore, it would be obvious to combine Vogut, Isomichi, Eckert, & Cartmell to arrive at the limitations in claim 10.

Regarding claim 21, Based on the same motivation as in claim 10, teaches the computer equipment according to claim 9,, as described above. Cartmell further teaches wherein the punctuation character is a first punctuation character, and further comprising:

identifying a top level domain name component in the plurality of component of the plurality of components of the domain name and a second level domain name component in the plurality of components of the domain name;

joining the top level domain name component and the second level domain name component with a second punctuation character. **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")—thus http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

Regarding claim 22, Cartmell teaches the computer equipment according to claim 21, wherein the second punctuation character is a different punctuation character than the

first punctuation character. **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

Regarding claim 23, Cartmell teaches the computer equipment according to claim 21, wherein the first punctuation character is a slash, and wherein the second punctuation character is a hyphen. **(Cartmell discloses A URL includes a protocol to be used in accessing the resource (e.g., "http:" for the HyperText Transfer Protocol ("HTTP")), the domain name or IP address of the server that provides the resource (e.g., "comp23.IBM.com"), and optionally a path to the resource (e.g., "/help/HelpPage.html")--thus "http://comp23.IBM.com/help/HelpPage.- html" is one example of a URL; Page 1 paragraph 5 lines 5-12)**

Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 9-17, 21-23 have been considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) or rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Smarth whose telephone number is (571)270-1923. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday(7:30am-5:00pm)est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571)272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/GERALD SMARTH/

Examiner, Art Unit 2446

/Jeffrey Pwu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446